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If our friends who ferror us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

OCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITED PRISSS and New York Associated Pairs is at 21 to 29 ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Atchison and Its President

The wrecked Atchison Railroad presents a distressing and a shameful spectacle, and ita President forms an instructive and painful example of business immorality. THE SUN has never lightly or inconsiderately condemned the methods of the managers of our great railroad corporations; and since Mr. REINHART came to the front in the affairs of the Atchison, it has not failed to warn the stockholders of the nature of his administration.

The stockholders have no one but themselves to blame. Their carelessness and folly alone made it possible for a man like REINHART to achieve the ruin of their great property. What Mr. Little, the expert intant, now discloses was long ago disclosed by THE SUN. The shameful records of the Atchison were set forth in these columns as those records were made; and they were set forth when there was yet time to set things right and retrieve the disaster, and not too late, as it is to-day, The charges that we made were met with lying denials. To-day they are met with lying evasion and shameful confession.

As railroad ethics stand, it is only necessary that a man should wreck and ruin a great property that he may be made the receiver of it, and perpetuate his disgraceful industry under the protection of the courts. Verily, the stockholders of some of our important corporations defend their rights with the ferocity of sheep beneath the shears!

Republican Weakness.

The absence of a skilled guiding hand in the Republican party of the city of New York was once again manifested on Thursday in the determination of the contest between the Blissites and the Milhollandites. It furnishes, indeed, one of the few favorable auguries of Democratic success at this time, when nearly every other condition seems sinister, unpromising, and prejudicial.

The disturbing cause of conflict between the BLISS committee of thirty regulars and the MILHOLLAND committee of irregulars was the proved worthlessness and incompetency of the old Republican machine last year. To rectify this fatal defect a radical reorganization was so vigorously demanded that the old discredited machine was disbanded. But, in the absence of any clearheaded leadership, and in the confusion of issues caused by blunders of both factions, the essential object of both organizations has been lost sight of and obscured; and after a vast and needless expenditure of time, money, energy, and labor, and the unnecessary enkindling of many heartburnings and disputes, the Republicans of New York are, substantially, no better off, for organization purposes, than they were a year ago.

The legendary story of that King of France who marched ten thousand men up a hill in Holland and then forthwith marched them down again, seems to have served as a model for the Republican reorganizers of both factions. If such a problem as was submitted to the WADSWORTH sub-committee had beset the Democratic State Committee, managed by trained and skilled statesmen of accurate knowledge. they would have effected a substantial compromise by recognizing the Committee of Thirty in those districts where it was strongest, and by recognizing the MILHOLLAND organization where it could establish a better claim to such recognition. But gentlemen from Geneseo, Newfane, Stillwater, Copake, and Skaneateles, unable to do this, submitted to the Blissites the performance of this task. Nothing will come of it; nothing can come of it, because the Blissites will hold fast to what they have, and the Milhollandites have already declared that they decline to surrender under the absurd terms proposed.

Among local politicians DAVID B. HILL is eredited with restoring to current popularity the expression, not a new one, that New York city Republicans play politics as Donegal men play the violin: by main force.

Boss the Sugar Trust Really Own Mr. Cleveland?

The curtain is lifting that has hidden the private relations between the Administration and the Sugar Trust. Senator Gon-MAN's proposal on the part of the Senate Democrats to put all kinds of sugar back upon the free list just where the House put them in January last by the decisive vote of 161 to 38, seems to have thrown into consternation both the Cabinet tariff makers and their echoes in the House.

If free sugar seemed so desirable, so necessary, so Democratic, to an overwhelming majority in the House in January last, why should they have rejected it now, if it was offered to them as the basis of a compromise?

Simply because the House Democrats, or part of them, surrendered to the Executive branch of the Government the power which the Constitution intrusts to them, the power to originate all bills for raising revenue.

Simply because the Executive, in the exereise of the unconstitutional powers thus acquired, had determined, for reasons best known to himself, that sugar snould not be free, and that the Sugar Trust should be highly protected.

That the real backers of Sugar Trust legislation are the President and his Cabinet advisers, and not the so-called Sugar group in the United States Senate, has been apparent from the first to everybody with eyes in his head. The whole influence of the Administration has been exerted to procure a reversal in the Senate of the House's action freeing all sugars, both raw and refined, and to secure for the refining interests a very high and very profitable measure of protection, at the expense of

Mr. E. J. EDWARDS's now celebrated let ter to the Philadelphia Press charged di rectly that the Administration was supporting the demands of the Sugar Trust in return for heavy financial aid rendered by the Sugar Trust to Mr. CLEVELAND at the time when he was a candidate seeking eleccipal agent in shaping the sugar schedule that finally came out of the dark room in which Mr. VOORNEES's Senate Committee on Finance held its mysterious sessions.

The first charge has been neither proved nor disproved. It remains a matter for inference from the ascertained facts. The second charge, so indignantly denied at the time by Mr. VOORHEES in the Senate Chamber, has been abundantly sustained by sub-

sequent disclosures. In the first place came Secretary CAR-LISLE's authorized statement of April 29, announcing that a compromise had been arranged acceptable all around, and urging as the principal feature of that compromise concessions in the way of protection to sugar. Mr. CARLISLE's authority to make that statement in behalf of the Administration has never been denied by Mr. CLEVE-LAND, although the latter statesman has characteristically but unsuccessfully endeavored to create the impression that he was in no way responsible for the agreement reached in the Senate Committee.

Next, when the sham investigation of the Sugar scandal was undertaken by Mr. GRAY's committee, it was proved that Mr. CARLISLE had drawn with his own pen a sugar schedule highly favorable to the Trust, and that the same had been communicated by the Secretary himself to the

Senate Finance Committee. This famous and infamous memorandum was published yesterday in fac simile by our esteemed contemporary, the New York Herald. It is in typewritten copy, with interlineations in Mr. CARLISLE's handwriting, and with the marginal decree, written by Senator Jones, "Put in CARLISLE provision." Mr. CARLISLE's provision set forward the date of the schedule's operation to Jan. 1, 1895, a change which has been estimated to be worth at least \$30,000,000 to the Sugar Trust. It put the duty on raw sugars at forty per cent. ad valorem, and on refined sugars at forty-five per cent, ad valorem. It provided that the treaty with Hawaii, enabling the Trust to continue to import Hawaiian-grown sugar free of duty, should not be abrogated or impaired by anything in the Tariff bill. No "Sugar Senator," so called, has at any time proposed or voted for a schedule as favorable to the Trust as that which Mr CLEVELAND'S Secretary of the Treasury drew up and handed to Senator JONES.

Finally, when the conference began, there came Mr. CLEVELAND's personal letter to our projectiles; and now comes this ad-Mr. WILSON, accusing the Democratic Senstors of the abandonment of Democratic principles, declaring that a small revenue tax on coal and on iron ore meant " party perfidy and party dishonor," and then immediately declaring that these same "Democratic principles" required a tax on sugar as "a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation."

We quote once more the sugar recom mendation in this significant confession of Mr. CLEVELAND's interest in the Trust, or of the Trust's interest in him. "We ought not to be driven away," wrote the President 'from the Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar, by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar-refining inter ests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feelings which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe that we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within rea sonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principle."

From first to last the Administration of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND has run with the sugar-refining interests. The motive of its extraordinary devotion to the Trust is yet a matter of suspicion and surmise. rather than of definite proof. But the evidence is perfect that prosperity for the Sugar Trust is in Mr. CLEVELAND view a fundalative disfavor to the Trust is regarded by miliar title that is bestowed upon a him, for one reason or another, as party perfidy and party dishonor.

The cuckoos are now chirping that in the approaching political campaign the sugar to leave that boat. The man on board question will play a leading part. We are inclined to think the cuckoos are right. The main question will be the disgraceful failure of the Democracy to redeem its pledges to the people, and the proper apportionment of the responsibility for that failure and that disgrace; but sugar is sure to be heard from on the stump and at the polls.

The saccharine prospect, however, concerns the Administration much more directly than it concerns any of the Sugar Senators, so-called. As the curtain rises, Senator GORMAN is seen offering free sugar to the House and to the Administration. Mr. CLEVELAND is seen rejecting that offer. The question for consideration from now on is not whether the Sugar Trust owns Mr. GORMAN, Mr. SMITH, or Mr. BRICE, but whether it owns Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. CARLISLE; and, if so, how the Trust

came into possession of that property. Plate and Projectile.

The armor tests at Indian Head this sum mer may be described as a series of surprises. The failures have been unexpected, and then the subsequent successes have been all the more striking from the fears that had been excited. Certainly the performance of the CARNEGIE 17-inch barbette plate on Monday was most remarkable. After having been struck by three shots with the contract velocity applied in previous tests, and after the second of these shots had gone through both the plate and its backing, the projectile being found whole and scarcely injured about 300 feet beyond the earth butt, this same plate allowed a similar round on Monday to penetrate only about ten inches, and completely smashed the projectile.

The explanation seems to be that the fatal second round delivered in the acceptance trial proper employed an unusually tough projectile of the WHERLER-STERLING pattern, whereas the service CARPENTER projectile used on Monday was the one that had been employed when the 17-inch Bethlehem plate had successfuily passed the test. It is true that the remarkably good showing of this CARNEGIE plate on its fourth round must not blind us to the results of the three previous rounds, which certainly

indicated that it was rather soft. In the first of these, at a very low velocity, for the cracking test, the plate was penetrated to too great a depth, and much deeper than the Bethiehem 17-inch barbette plate had been with a similar projectile, fired with the same charge and having, of course, the same energy. Hence, quite apart from the difference of results on the second rounds, in which a CARPENTER projectile was used against the Bethlehem state and a WHEELER-STERLING tion to the Presidency. The letter likewise against the CAUNKOIF, the forme breaking charged that Secretary Caucists, acting up and the latter going through we have presumably for the President, was the prin- the indication of greater hardness in the should love his country first of all;

Bethlehem plate when the projectiles were the same. The third round, delivered the following day, with a CARPESTER projectile, barely got through the CARNEGIE plate, its point going perhaps two inches into the backing. But in the fourth shot, with the 850-pound CARPENTER projectile, still at its maximum velocity of 1,858 feet per second. we find the shell able to penetrate only about 10 inches, there breaking into fragments, with its head welded into the plate.

Considering that two shots only are required for testing, whereas this plate received four, and that it already had a deer crack from the top of the plate to the third impact in the right-hand upper corner when this fourth shot was directed against the right-hand lower corner, the resistance of the armor was remarkable. It is true that a deep crack was produced by the fourth shot, running from the point of impact to the bottom, and also upward till it joined the crack already spoken of produced by the third shot; but that was not surprising in view of the previous poundings to which the plate had been subjected, and, in fact, it did not alter the conclusion that the second or penetration test would have been passed successfully by this round.

The result of this supplementary experi ment must be still further to increase the now thoroughly revived faith in the HAR-VEY process as applied to the thickest armor. It remains true, and is perhaps still more evident than ever before, that no part of the requirements of this process can safely be slighted in the making of the plate. The evidence that has been adduced in regard to shortcomings in the methods used at the CARNEGIE works may have a bearing on the varied results yielded by these four rounds at the 17-inch plate. But taken together with the triumph both of the 18-inch and 17-inch Bethlehem armor, the result of the fourth round is reassuring as to the HARVEY process. The experts will also derive encouragement as to the value of the physical and chemical tests, which had indicated that the CARNEGIE plate was a good one, and yet had seemed to be made useless by the ballistic test of the first two rounds.

But another suggestion to be derived from this latest trial is that in the WHERLER STERLING armor-piercing shell the country possesses a projectile of extraordinary merit. The great excellence of the CAR PENTER shell had shown that it was no longer necessary to go to Europe for ditional source of supply. The matter is the more important since the old battle be tween gun and armor has been practically changed to one of plate against projectile. Taking together the increase of calibre possible and the use of smokeless powder, the gun can be made to overcome any armor that a ship can carry, at least under the short range and normal impact of the proving ground, provided only the projectile will stand the test. It is for this reason that every trial of a plate also has its value as a trial of the projectile.

Drowning Accidents.

So far this summer has been mild upon the water. That is to say, it has been tolerably free from dangerous squalls; and yet the record of drowning accidents in New York and New Jersey shows a larger total than has been shown in the same number of months for many years past. Imprudence resulting from ignorance in the handling of boats, carelessness born of conceited confidence, and downright criminal negligence have rolled up most of the sad figures in the long list.

Unfortunately, our small boats are more or less dangerous machines, even in the most skilful hands; and when in charge of ignorant and inexperienced persons, they are death traps. The fool who plays with a tiller is like the child that plays with a loaded revolver.

The drowning of Miss FANNY ERSTEIN and her brother, ABRAHAM EBSTEIN, in Jamaica Bay on Wednesday last, was a singularly sad case indeed, with two terrible lessons in it. Their skiff was safely at hand. The Captain, to borrow the fa man in charge of a sailboat, had gone ashore, leaving his boat in charge of a green hand and two ladies. He had no business the sloop undertook to experiment with her in his absence. That he was incapable of doing what he undertook to do is shown by the fact that the skiff was at anchor. There is no excuse for running down boat at anchor; and that is what he did. But he proved himself a brave fellow, after all. He plunged into the water and at the risk of his own life he endeavored to reach the drowning man and woman. He failed. Poor fellow! Everybody must admire him for his bravery, and everybody must censure him for his folly.

A Croak from a Queer Bird.

We print elsewhere an atrabilious letter from a critic who spells Britannia with two t's and one n, and whose liberality of spirit seems equal to his learning. He is unhappy because the newspapers celebrate the victo ries of the Vigilant, and he seems to be especially grieved because THE SUN shouts for joy and also sings when the American yacht or any other thing American wino. He gives his name and address, and we wish he had added his photograph. There must be interesting conformations, queer vales and ravines, and sudden hollows in his cranium. Is he an Englishman? It is probable enough. The English possess many amiable qualities, and few of these are more marked than their reluctance to have anybody brag but themselves. But surely an Englishman, however wanting in his orthography, would know how to spell Britannia. The critic must be a reflected Englishman, a Mugwump who feels called upon to show his superiority to his countrymen by urging them to repress any display of national feeling. He would have them model themselves after the wooden Indian, and be no more demonstrative than a saddle of mutton. In his mind it is vulgar to show that you are an American, or to betray any signs of human and natural emotion. When Vigilant wins he would have us walk about as solemn as a slate gravestone. It is so undignified to be patriotic, and it shows such a want of modesty to be glad that your own side wins.

THE SUN is the enemy of all this affectation. It believes thoroughly in the United States. It prefers its own country to any other by a large majority. Every time American skill or muscle wins THE SUS will celebrate the victory gayly and heartily and every time the Americans are beaten it will bear up in entire good humor. We are not here for the purpose of sitting about like a grandsire carved in alahaster. We should think less of Americans if we thought that they had not enough of simplicity and genuineness to show that they are glad when they are glad. We don't regard stolidity as the chief of virtues or as any virtue at all. A genuine American

and then, if his digestion and conscience are sound, there is every reason why he should have fun in season. When the American side wins in any contest of strength or agility or science, then the American ought to smile all over. It is silly to put on a funeral face at a wedding break fast. It is rank humbug not to rejoice when you have cause to rejoice. In short, if the Americans celebrate their victories, they act like sensible, natural, and unaffected human beings. If the critic who has put his bile into ink and protested against the exultation of athletic and sporting triumphs had ever heard of the Greeks, the most cultivated and the most moderate peo ple that has lived, or if he had dipped into a crib" on PINDAR he would know with ter in 30 seconds by Directum are the pegs thus far put into the board that marks this year's what general public rejoicing, what supreme struggle to beat the trotting record. Arion and Kremlin haven't yet pegged. Bring them on municipal honors, what dithyrambic rapture, athletic victories were celebrated by the quickest minded and most temperate thinking nation of antiquity. We prefer to see the Americans imitate that mobile and impressionable race to seeing them imitate a race that makes a fetish of a stovepipe hat and regards dull and expressionless simultation of respectability as the perfection of manner and conduct.

Saratoga, Sept. 25, is the place and date of the Democratic State Convention. The Populists meet on Sept. 11, the Republicans on the 18th, and the Democrats on the 25th, three successive Tuesdays.

The act of Mr. WILLIAM STEINWAY in divid-Ing among charitable institutions his pay as a member of the Hapid Transit Commission is simply an Indies tion of the man's noble character.—American Hobert.

We concur in everything that can be said in praise of Mr. STEINWAY as a man and a citizen, but our Hebrew contemporary rather overcolors its picture. He had taken pay for public services that had been of no value to the public; and it was but a simple conscience which impelled him to give back the money.

Perhaps the wonderful folly and mischlevous ness of what was done by the late Rapid Transit Commission and what was prevented from being done, may yet be justly appreciated by the public, and by the fools as well as the scamps.

"O SUN! Thou much prejudicial chronicler of races so far sailed how explain you the Vigilant's defeat to-day in a wind bowling about the British Isle of Wight?" writes an alleged "American Desirous of Fair Play." The first part of the explanation would be that the club topsails, or jackyarders, as our interrogator probably calls them at home, carried in the races aforesaid are not compatible with a "bowling" breeze, and that the breeze didn't bowl. On other points we will wait for further particulars.

Those despatches that passed between the Chancellor of the Summer Schools at Chautauqua and the President of the Catholic Summe School at Plattsburgh were truly pleasant. In the name of the Chautauqua institution the Methodist Bishop, John H. VINCENT, sent greeting and good wishes to the Catholic institution and the President of the latter body, the Rev Dr. CONATY, immediately replied, expressing deep gratitude, and sending best wishes to Chautauqua. We say that this was a pleasant exchange. We do not recall another incident of

Bishop VINCENT and Father CONATY spoke not for themselves alone. They spoke for their respective organizations, one of which is Protestant, while the other is assuredly Catholic. There is bigotry in the land, we are sorry to say; far too much of it, we must confess. Yet

it seems that eminent leaders of the two great livisions of Christendom can take each other's hand in good faith and exchange greetings in mutual good will. Hasten the day when bigotry and all malice shall disappear from our country, and from all Christendom, and from the whole world!

We are pleased to hear from England, through the Atlantic cable, of the marriage of an Englishman who has reached the age of sixty-four. But the Americans would not think anything of an incident of that kind. There are plenty of people of both sexes in this country who consider that a man sixty-four years old, or a woman for that matter, has not got beyond a good marriageable age. We frequently print reports of the marriage of men at eighty, or even at ninety. THE SUN must have contained a dozen or more reports of that kind this year already It is only a few days ago that a citizen of Indiana over ninety married a wife younger than himself, his third wife at that. We once knew anchor, but there was a sloop close at a man who, though he had passed his hundredth year, did not consider himself too old for another trial of matrimony. This is the liveliest country in the whole world for octogenarians,

nogenarians, and centenarians The old Englishman of whom the cable told on Thursday had reached the age of sixty-four. Pshaw! what had he to boast of? Let him come ver here, and he can see his betters in every State of our glorious Union. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated at the sexagenarian's wedding, which was celebrated in Lambeth Palace. The English smile at the incident. If the Americans smiled at all such acidents in their country, they would be kept smiling all the time. The only remark we have o make about the case is that his lordship could surely, we must suppose, have found a younger bride than the Duchess of BUCKINGHAM.

Formerly the liberal education obtainable at Harvard College terminated with the attainment of an A. B. degree, the A. M. degree being conferred on graduates as a matter of course upon the payment of \$5. The post-graduation departments of the university were properly termed professional schools, because their curicula did not contemplate an extension of general culture, but simply preparation for a specific vocation. There was then, in other words, nothing at Harvard analogous to the facilities for broad and deep acquirement and for independent research which are offered by the socalled Faculties of Art and Science in a German university.

There has been a great change in this respect under Dr. Ellor's Presidency, and how far the change has been carried is shown in a circular of the graduate department which has been issued for the academical year 1894-95. It appears that no fewer than 119 students were adnitted at the recent commencement to the various degrees bestowed by the graduate chool. The degrees are those of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science. What are the conditions of candidacy for these certificates? Admission to the school is ordinarily granted to Bachelors of Arts and Bachelors of Science of Harvard college, and to graduates of other colleges and scientific schools of good repute. persons, also, if of suitable age and attainments, may be admitted by a special vote in each cas As regards length of residence and amount

of study, there is a marked difference in the requirements for the several dogrees. Thus a graduate student may obtain an A. B. degree after a full year of residence and of study devoted to courses which yould be approved for a senior in Harvard Coiiege, provided the courses are attended, and the examinations passed, in a satisfactory manner. For the A. M. degree the ordinary require sent consists of four full courses of instruction of advanced grade, pursued for a complete aca-demical year and passed with high credit.

It is, however, the degrees of Doctor of Philoso phy and Doctor of Science, the prescribed conditions of which are most onerous, and which, ac-cordingly, reflect most honor on the recipients. For the former diploma two years of residence and of study are required, the courses being designated by a committee of the Faculty of Arts; to gain the latter certificate three years must be devoted to scientific study, at least two of which must be spent at Harvard. But the prescriptions as to time are secondary in the case of these two degrees. No member of the graduate school is made a Ph. D., or S. D., merely because as studied faithfully for a definite period. and in fulfilment of a fixed programms. On the contrary, he must demonstrate the possession of remarkable attainments, not only by

thesis which must be accepted before the candidate is examined, and which must show an

School is to give to the degrees of Ph. D. and S.

D. all the weight and significance which attach

to them in the chief German universities. In

this country, as in Germany, the certificates

nentioned may be now said to have also a com

mercial value for those who intend to follow a

teacher's calling. Those who hold them are

recognized as qualified to give instruction in the

department wherein they have gained distinc-

tion, and to advance knowledge in that field by

A mile in 2:081/2 by Fantasy and a quar-

The British Government has at last in

oiliest, and most rascally of swindlers; he

and prohibited them from going out to sea

again. One might think that they were stuck,

news, and bound to get it. While the Chinese

officer was getting ready to attack them they

From the Mother of a Boy in the Elmira

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I, a mother

have read with great care your sensible and well-

chosen comments upon that institution, Mr.

Brockway, and its discipline. My son has been

home, and kind parents, but unfortunately was

omewhat inclined to associate with inferior

company, which soon caused him to somewhat

disregard his parents, and for this reason his

father had him sent to the Elmira Reformatory.

Reading of the so-called horrors in the New

York World almost deprived me of reason, so

that on Jan. 13, notwithstanding the severity of

the weather, I resolved to proceed from Brook-lyn to Elmira, and instead of finding my boy a

whipped, ill-treated criminal, I found, to my

great delight, a beautiful, rosy-cheeked fellow,

with a neat blue uniform, in the highest grade, ranking as a lieutenant in the Reformatory militta, and learning a trade in the editorial room. And instead of inding Mr. Brockway everything that the Wald represented him to be, I found him a humane gentleman in every sensethat the word implies, civing his whole life, care, and attention to the culture, education, and care of those young men.

care, and attention to the culture, culture, and care of those young men.

If ninety-five mothers out of a hundred visit the institution, and hear what the boys have to say about Mr. Brockway, they will say, as I have, that he was not only shamefully belied, but wickedly and cruelly slandered.

And our good Gov. Flower knows it, and I am glad that there are daily napers in New York which have the moral courage to stand up for justice and truth.

A SATISFIED MOTALE.

Hurrah For Hawall.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Honor and

glory to THE SUN for its noble, persistent, and

Eighteen months of sunlight on this little one

has developed her to be a healthy, respectable

One of seventy millions is proud of Twe Surv

Vigilant, Victory, and a Croaker.

eader the extravagant blow indulged in by the

American press on the occasion of a vagrant victory of the Vigilant in English waters, would be very funny if

were not almost pitiful. Why is it that a great pec

ple, who are in the main sensible and reasonably modest, apparently insist on their journalistic mouth-pieces periodically dosing them with such palpable taffy? Reverse the positions. Suppose Vigilant had won the first six victories, while Brittania had been

compelled to be consoled with the straggling triumphs of unlucky Vigilant. The wildest stretch of the im-agination can but faintly shadow forth the pæans of

triumph Tuz Scs would have sung. Why doesn't Tax Scs once in a while set an example of the modesty and dignity that so greatly enhance the attractions of

TARIFF REFORM MADE EAST.

The Situation in a Nutshell.

From the New York Tribune of Yesterday.

ought not to do evil that good may come; but surely it is Democratic to tax sugar, and the talk about the Trust is quite likely exaggerated. Better trade off free sugar for free coal and iron.

The President—What differential do you give the rust? One-eighth? Make it one-fifth and monkey with

he schedule until nobody can understand it except

The House—But you are giving the Trust more than thad the hardihood to ask from Senator Gorman. The President—Never mind. We ought not to be

driven away from the Democratic principle and policy by the fear that we may be indirectly and inordi-

tely encouraging a combination of sugar-refining

The House-Weil, we consent to trade off free sugar

The benate—It is the Gorman bill or it is no bill.

The House—But as the President has said, it is quite

apparent that this question of free raw material does

not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since

their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is allke violative of Democratic principle and Democratic good faith. How can we face the people

and violations of principles?

The Schate-Let us split the difference. You can have free fron, now that the Alabama election is over.

We must have the duty on coal for five years.

The President—What I said about party perfidy and
party dishonor was meant in a Pickwickian sonse. I
have been annoyed by the scandal about the Whitney

oal syndicate.

The Senate—U's the Gorman bill or II is no bill.

The House—We'll trade off free sugar for free iron.

The President-Consecrated to the People's Cause of

Tariff Reform, and all our campaign debts to the Su-

The Senate—It's the Gorman bill or it is no bill.

et us gut together as Democrata.

after indulging in such outrageous discriming

The Senate-It is the Gorman bill, or it is no bill.

eftners skilled in undervaluations.

for free coal and trop

cal syndicate.

The House-Free sugar and nothing for the Trust

ple, who are in the main sensible and rea

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: To a disinterested

VICTORIOUS.

INTERNATIONAL.

and millions rejoice at THE SUN's victory.

member of the family of nations.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 7.

NEW YORK, Aug. S.

efficient sustaining of our little sister, Hawaii.

ed, fairly educated, had an excellent

Reformatory.

Kokumi Shimbon.

tell us their names.

about its enterprise.

Celestial Empire.

ounishment as the law can inflict.

and let them all cut loose.

submitting to severe examinations, but by a original treatment of the subject discussed, or give evidence of independent research.

The aim, in fine, of the Harvard Graduate

OUR NAFY DRY DOCKS.

The Condition of the New Bock - at Brooklyn, Port Royal, and Port Orchard,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.-The damage done to the floating caleson gate of the Mare Island dry lock the other day is only one more of a series of mishans and annoving incidents connected with these valuable appliances of the naval service.

The building of the new steel fleet called for the construction of an entirely new set of dry locks expable of holding the largest of the cruisers and battle ships authorized. There is not now a Government dry dock in the United States capable of taking the lows. The great granite dock at Mare Island might perhaps squeeze in one of our big 10,200-ton battle ships, but it would be inconvenient, and, besides, it would hardly be practicable to send the Indiana or the Massachusetts around Cape Horn for such a purpose only. It is true that they might find accommodation on the Atlantic coast in docks not belonging to the Government, but that is not a proper solution of the question.

When the new fleet was begun, the problem of docks was taken up, and it was decided to build duced the Argentinian republic to assent to the two timber docks, on the Simpson plan, at Brooklyn and Norfolk. The selection of wooden extradition of the fugitive Englishman, JABEZ BALFOUR, who was the central figure in the instead of granite docks was due to various coniberator Building Society frauds in London. siderations. They are very much cheaper, can His case did not come under the extradition treaty between England and Argentina; but be built far more rapidly, are more safe and comfortable for the workmen, being less cold England recently rendered a signal service to the Argentinian Government, for which BALand damp in winter and less hot and close in summer, while they also give greater facilities POUR's surrender was probably the return. BALfor shoring and repairing vessels. Accordingly FOUR was one of the biggest, sharpest, meanest, two such docks were authorized, as has been said, and then a third was built at League rought ruin upon thousands of poor people Island.

There can be no help for his victims; but the But after that series was begun, the battle criminal is now pretty sure of receiving such ships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon were planned, and it was found that these latter were too large for those docks. The length of The reporters who have been sent to Cores the docks, 420 feet, is all right, as that of the by our esteemed Japanese contemporaries are covering themselves with glory. One of our three vessels on load water line is over seventy feet less; but their beam of 69% feet is too great despatches has told of the deeds done at Nai for the docks, and, moreover, they are so shaped Tong by three of them, representing the enterthat this extreme width is carried well down toprising Kokumi Shimbon. They got into a little ward the keel, giving them nearly a flat bottom amidships. The draught of 26 feet over the sills Corean boat at Inch-Hon, struck out for Nat Tong, which lies near A-San, the headquarters of at mean high water would allow the ships to go the Chinese forces, for the purpose of penetratin, as their draught is 24 feet, but the margin is ing the enemy's camp, probably by stealth. A small, and besides, from the shape of the vessel, compared with that of the sides of the dock Chinese officer, who must have been prying around, caught sight of the audacious reporters proper, which incline inward more, the vessel as they were about to jump ashore near the could not be blocked up high enough to keep its The officer cornered them on the spot, bottom clear of the sides of the dock. as he thought. He warned them not to land.

However, since that time three new docks have been authorized, which, when completed, but they did not think so. They were after managed to hold a dialogue with a lot of Coreans who had come out to look at them, and who

However, since that time three new docks have been authorized, which, when completed, will be large enough to take in any of our war vessels. They are in widely different localities. One of them is at Brooklyn, a second at Port Royal, and the third in Fuget Sound. All of these have lately been in trouble, and have been delayed.

A year ago the one at Port Royal, which is now the most advanced, suffered great damage from the cyclone of Aug. 27 and 28, during which a tidal wave filled it. And that had not been filed once before by the giving way of the cofferdam, and it had so remained for some time. In the last Navy Appropriation bill an item of \$18,521.42 was introduced for reimbursing the contractor for the cyclone disaster, which was not his fault. It has been said, however, that the floor of the dock has been raised by hydrostatic pressure. A similar state of things was reported a little over a year ago, and the Government then sent down a Board of civil engineers to examine the matter. It was found at that time that the leakage was not serious, and was similar to the partial floodings that had occurred in building other docks. With the relief given the contractor by the naval bill, it may be hoped that this dock will now be pushed forward to completion.

At the Brooklyn dry dock there has also been trouble. There were nine bidders for its construction, and the lowest of them was Mr. Gilles. Its dimensions were to be \$80 feet inside the head to the inner gate sill, with 100 feet width at the entrance, on the high water line, and 28 feet minimum draught at mean high water over the sill. Afterward the length was changed to 670 feet, and the location altered. An addition of five months in the contract time of construction was allowed for these changes, and made its completion due about Feb. 1, 1856. That would be a long time to wait, but it now appears that the progress of the work has been raised as to when the dock will be finished. In addition, the recently reported coming upon quicksands will tend to delay told them all the secrets of the Chinese camp. Thereupon the reporters fearlessly struck out to sea, despite the Chinese officer's warning, hasened to Inch-Hon, and sent the news quick as lightning to our go-ahead contemporary, the We wish we knew the names of the three Japanese war correspondents who did it. We would like to make them famous all over North America. We respectfully ask the Shimbon to We have not heard of a single piece of enterprise performed by any of the reporters of our Chinese contemporaries, not even by those of the Hu-Puo, which is a paper that blows a good deal It looks to us, therefore, as though the Kingdom of the Rising Sun was bound to beat the

having an only child in the Elmira Reformatory. addition, the recently reported coming upon quicksands will tend to delay the work, as a similar misfortune delayed that of the Simpson

similar misfortune delayed that of the Simpson dock near by:

At the third of the new big timber docks, the one at Port Orchard, in Puget Sound, a complaint was raised that the contractor could not get the biles down to the depth required. A commission, consisting of Civil Engineers Asserson, Menocal, and Prindle, examined the matter, and found that the contractor had actually falled to sharpen his piles properly, and thus there was another delay and trouble which might otherwise have been avoided. One result of this state of affairs has been the withdrawn of the civil engineer who was superintending the work, and the placing of him upon waiting orders.

the work, and the placing of min appearance orders.

Finally, we have the accident to the caisson of the Mare Island dock, the largost granite dock in the United States, and of great importance, naturally, to the progress of naval work on that const. The whole makes up a series of troubles and disappointments which may well try the patience of the Navy Department, and particularly of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Father Mahoney and the Order of Foresters.

ssue of your paper, which I have always known as a journal unbiassed in its statement of facts. I in it an item entitled "A Priest Declares War On the A. O. F. of A." It is said that the Rev. C. V. Mahoney of Wappinger's Falls has given notice that he will not officiate at the fugiven notice that he will not officiate at the funeral of a member of the Ancient Order of Forestors of America because the Church forbids Catholics joining societies in which they would be thrown in contact with every sect and infidely as well. If Fathey Mahoney had read the constitution and general laws of the A. O. F. of A., and had inquired into the purpose and conduct of the order, he would find that there is nothing therein contained which would prevent a practical Catholic from becoming a member. It is clearly stated in the constitution that every candidate for memberahip must be a believer in the supreme Being, therefore infidels are not eligible. If a Catholic were not allowed to be a member of a society which would bring him in contact with other sects, he could not be a member of any non-sectarian club which had for its object his business, moral, or social advancement. If there is any such law I am sure it has been kept well concealed. If Catholics are not allowed to meet men of other sects as associates, why are Protestant young men admitted to Catholic colleges? It is strange that Catholicity has lived and prospered so long if it is too weak to keep its children within the fold when they are brought in social contact with other sects. It seems to me evident that Father Mahoney has either been misinformed in regard to the A. O. F. of A., or has acted according to a peculiar interpretation of canon law. It would be very interesting to hear his statement of the case, as many Foresters are Catholics, and would withdraw from the society if they found that they were disobeving canon law. Hoping that I may be granted space in your journal, I am neral of a member of the Ancient Order of For-

The Graduate of 1900.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIF: I clip the appended question from your inestimable journal: "How will the college classes graduated in the year 1400 be denominated in speech and print? A man graduated in The Senate—Forty per cent, on all sugars and a chedule dictated by the Trust. The President—It is a delicate question, and we 1894 speaks of himself as of the class of '94." This problem was foreseen and solved ten years ago as Yale by Francis Joseph Vernon, the author of the famous ode to the class of 1900: " Here's to Aughty-

NEW YORK, Aug. 9. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's SUN I HO tice a communication from "Anticr," in which he desires to know how a college class graduating in 1900 will c. Il itself. When I was an undergraduate at Princeton this question arose very often, and we nanimously decided that the only decent appellation which the class of 1960 could bestow upon itself was double zero." As college men often try their luck at rottlette, the class of 1900 ought to back the "double

Foreign Notes of Real Interest Prince Adolphus of Teck, the brother of the Duniess

Revolt with great success. New ark. Aug. 6.

of York, is to marry a daughter of the Duke of West minster, who owns most of London. The Lendon County Council is considering the advisability of establishing municipal pawnshops after the pattern of the Continental monts de pieté. Another victim of the troiley. It was through his

horse's shyluz at an electric car that the Archduke William of Austria was thrown and killed lately Paris billiant players are indignant at an edict by he Prefect of Folice forbidding games for money in cafés. French professional hilliards rely almost en tirely upon the nightly matches for small stakes in the cafes. One purse after another is made up by the small number of onlookers, and the professionals play

hir Henry Beasomer reviews the steel business Thirty years ago Sheffinki steel made from Swedish iron cost \$250 a ton. Now it costs less than \$25 a ton. owing to the Bessemer process. Steel is adapted to a sourced purposes of which our ancestors had no sacreption. One year's production of Beasurer steel ould make a wall five feet thick, twenty-five feet high, enclosing an area of Teo square miles and weigh-

JULES SIMON AND KAISER WILLIAM.

The Emperor a Perfect French Scholar-His Criticisms of French Novels Personal Appearance, and Views on War.

Even the London Times.

Appearance, and Views on War.

From the London House.

Pants, July 31.—The article most likely to attract attention in to-morrow's number of the Receive Parts is the little chapter of his memoirs contributed by M. Jules Stomen dealing with his visit to Berlin as one of the French delegates to the International Labor Congress convened by the Emperor, and containing some interesting passages, which give an unusually attractive portrait of the sovereign. From this article Lexinot the following:

I should like, before telling you the theme of our conversation, to describe the person of the Emperor. I am not too sanguine as to my smocess. I never saw him except in military uniform, in the street, at the theatre, at various ceremonies, and even at that evening gathering of which I spock. I do not believe he ever woars any other costume. On the day of which I speak he wore the uniform of the White Hussars, and, as he is very smart. I took him at a distance for a young officer. It is said that he gladly adopts the linear uniform to hide the immobility of his left arm. It is certain that I never even occurred to me to note whether he easily used his left arm. I know only by common bearsay the infirmity with which he is said to be afflicted. If I had not him without knowing his quality I should have taken him for a young officer, trim and alert. His face is agreeable, his air affable and full of kindliness. His chestout hair has blond and goden gleams. Do not think that I am speaking a little in the style of the old passports, but I add, to complete the likeness, that the Emperor had but little color. He gave me rather the deas of one of our young Norman nobles, lie had their affability and their sayety. To tell the whole truth, I though that I detected behind this amiable aspect something which warned you that it would not be well to differ from him in a serious matter. Perhaps this idea came to me from the knowledge I had of his quality. I think, however, that it came to me from him in a mid great pomp in

came to me from the knowledge I had of his quality. I think, however, that it came to me from an attentive examination of his face, features, and person.

"Where I was especially struck with this character was when I saw him amid great pomp in the Throme Room. We were grouped by classes in the neighboring salens, and as one class was called the members composing it passed before the Emperor and Empress with low bows. Their Majesties were on a rather low platform, standing upright in front of their armchairs. You know the famous definition of a throne—'four pine boards covered with a little velvet; he who sits there forms its strength.' I believe that the throne of this young Prince was a solid seat, and he made this evident two days atterward, when he broke like glass the Chancellor who was said to be omnipotent and cverlasting. The Empress was in deep mourning. The Emperor were his White Hussar's costume. But that evening he wore it in all its pomp. He would not have been taken for a sub-lieutenant, as I was once tempted to think him. He had under his arm a fur headdress, surmounted by an aigrette attached with a large diamond. The stuff of his mantle disappeared under the insignia of all the orders of the world. It was quite the Emperor I saw there, motionless, impassible, stern, and, as Saint Simon would have said, 'Ne bronchant pour personne.'

"Hefore telling you of his conversation I must say a word about his way of speaking. He spoke French. Easily? Very easily, Correctiv? Very correctiv, Had he an accent? Not the slightest. The one of us who spoke the most purely was he, for I have a little—a very little—of the Breton accent, and the Emperor speaks like a Parisian. He asked me with a smile how I found his pronunciation.

"You speak, said I, like a Parisian.

"That is not surprishing, said he; I have a friend 'the affects this term when speaking of his servitors' who was my professor for ten years, and who has remained with me. He is a friend 'the affects this term when speaking of his servitors' who was

"Just now, when your Majesty said we shall return here to gode/der."

"Gode/lifer is French; it is in the Academy dictionary."

"It is in the dictionary, but it is not used at the Academy, nor in the salon of the Academy."

"It shall remember; and it is the only time?

"I swear it. Your Majesty is like your presence, a purist. He appeared to be much amused at this little play of words."

M. Jules Simon goes on to tell how thorough was the Emperor's acquaintance with French writers, how surprised he was to find that the Emperor had time to read French novels, how the Emperor assured him that his idea of happiness was to dine quiety in his private apartments like a "bon bourgeois de Berlin" with his wife, to whom he read a chapter of a novel before going to bed; how the Emperor Biked M. Georges Ohnet and detested M. Zola, whom M. Jules Sinon tried to defend as an incomparable "conteur" and a profound observer. He then goes on to the question of politics, and writes as follows:

"I should have liked to obtain from the Emperor some words about politics. I could not start such a subject without indiscretion. I made several attempts with all the innocence which I was capable, and all the innocence which I could conjure up, but, he showed a consummate tact in not hearing a word of what I said. I succeeded, however, in extracting from him two phrases, which I heard not without pleasure, in spite of their generality. We were speaking of war in the abstract.

"I have often reflected since my accession.' said he, 'and I think that in the situation in which I am placed it is better worth while to do men good than to frighten them.' And as I narrowed the question a little by speaking of a war between our two countries, and by adding that France was for the inost part pacific, he said:

"I have often reflected since my accession.' said he, 'and I think that in the situation in which I am placed it is better worth while to do men good than to frighten them.' And as I narrowed the question a little by speaking of a war between

impossible, it found itself on the field of battle with the German army, no one could forcese the consequences of the struggle. That is why I should consider as a madman and a criminal whoever drove the two peoples to make war."

M.Jules Simon makes some very striking reflections upon these words, and finally says:
"To my mind the pacific words of the Emperor express a reasoned and serious belief. He sincerely wishes for peace, and he flatters himself he has worked for it more than any one." But he adds that there is no falser doctrine than that which bids men prepare for war in order to secure peace. M. Jules Simon thinks that the Emperor sent the Empress Frederick to Paris in the interests of peace, and blames the French artists who refused to listen to her offers. He says that peace was seriously menaced by that adventure, and the fact that it was not disturbed he looks upon as a proof that the Emperor is really a friend of peace. with the German army, no one o TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In to-day's

SUNBEAMS.

—A variation from "tonsorial artist," and that sees of thing, are the simple and expressive signs, "Expert shaving," and "Expert hair cutting," which appear in the windows of an up-town barber shop lately opened.

""As we were going home from flying his kite."
said Mr. Bozzie, "my young son says to me." I know how to fly a kite when there's a good breeze, don't 1? and I say, 'Surely;' but I do not say to him-why should I burden him with such things now?-that any-body can fly a kite when there's a breeze; that the

great ploblem of life is to know how to fly a kite when there isn't any breeze." —Home-made business signs are usual in the Freach quarter. Sometimes they are merely written with chalk on a little blackboard. Often, however, they are done in script with crayons of three colors, the handwriting in such case always being what we are ac-customed to call French, even though the words may be English. Sometimes the written signs are scribbled in colloquial French that is quite undecipherable to the ordinary American, even though he be able to read

classic French. -Apropos of the Canadian complaint that whalers Apropos of the Canadian complaint that whaters owned in the United States are trespassing in Hudson Bay, two washing barks from New Bedford were reported last year in Hudson Strait bound for Hudson Bay, and a great many were reported from various parts of the north Atlantic. Nany of these lattiff were in pursuit of sperm whates. The sailing whaters are more and more confined to the Atlantic and its relation to the Atlantic and its relation to the Atlantic and its tributary bays now that steam whalers are so success

ful in the north Pacific and the Arctic. -The conditions of immigration have vastly changed in three-quarters of a century. There arrived by sali-ing vessel in the Chesapeake in the year 1821 a whole Prussian village of 100 persons with their pastor. Such general movements are unknown now, though large groups of Russian Hebrews feeing from the same region sometimes come over, and the Italiana commonly strive to bring over their neighbors, friends, and fellow villagers. Most of the chinamen in the United States are said to be Cantonese.

-Although half a dozen French tables d'hôte are famous, there is no better cooking than that furnished by a few less famous restaurants conducted a is carte, such restaurants are distinguished by small portions and moderate, though far from low, prices. All the onaclentions horzor of serving a ught that is less than first rate. It is an unfushionable company that fre-quents such places, but a full stoner costs about as much there as at the most fushionable restaurants in town.

An importer of ruttan furniture complains that it is impossible to keep up with the sagaries of public taste. In the seasons when he imports his chairs taste. In the smoons when he imports her claims of commer come round and complain that there's notating low enough for a woman to exceed in some next and, when next season he imports small shades there is a grown because there is nothing from and that the The best of the Oriental furniture integral for its last aftern years has taught the weatern would be soon in larancy, and it is worthy of note that the signif-cool charts, because and the the of chartest, January cool chairs, beinges, and the like of Chinese, Japanese and East Indian make are peculiarly fitted to the semi-tropical summer of this region.

The heat thing to do write a cold or had cold on to get rid of it. for which purpose the act of the life was Experienced, for searly said a century a popular using saidedy—defe.